

Vocabulary 7

From now on the vocabularies list nouns with nominative, genitive (= 'of'; see chapter 9) and gender, e.g.

1st declension: **filia, filiae**, f. daughter (*this is abbreviated to: filia, -ae*, f. daughter)

2nd declension: **filius, filii**, m. son (*abbreviated to: filius, -i*, m. son)

3rd declension: **rēx, rēgis**, m. king (*the genitives of 3rd declension nouns are not abbreviated*)

Some nouns can by sense be either masculine or feminine, e.g. **comes** = a male or a female companion; their genders are given as c. = common. 3rd declension adjectives are given in two forms, e.g. **fortis** (masculine and feminine), **forte** (neuter)

verbs		nouns	
convocō, convocāre	I call together	ira, -ae , f.	anger
nāvigō, nāvigāre	I sail	pugna, -ae , f.	fight
oppugnō, oppugnāre	I attack	canis, canis , c.	dog
pugnō, pugnāre	I fight	comes, comitis , c.	comrade
dēfendō, dēfendere	I defend	frāter, frātris , m.	brother
occidō, occidere	I kill	nāvis, nāvis , f.	ship
resistō, resistere	I resist	pater, patris , m.	father
vincō, vincere	I conquer	prīnceps, prīncipis , m.	prince
capiō, capere*	I take	rēx, rēgis , m.	king
fugiō, fugere*	I flee	urbs, urbis , f.	city
iaciō, iacere*	I throw		
adjectives		adverb	
cārus, -a, -um	dear	fortiter	bravely
fortis, forte	brave		
omnis, omne	all	preposition	
		ā/ab + abl.	from

* notice that these verbs are of the **capiō** class (3rd conjugation **-io**)

What is (a) a *pugnacious* man, (b) a *navigational* aid, (c) an *urban* council, (d) *fraternal* love, (e) *regal* splendor, (f) *omnipotent* God? (What do you suppose the Latin adjective **potēns** means?)

From what Latin words are the English words in italics derived?

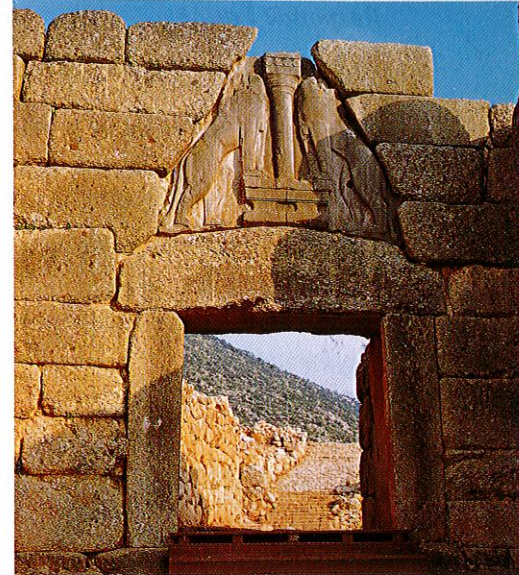
Flavius' story: The siege of Troy

Agamemnōn, rēx Mycēnārum, omnēs prīncipēs Graecōrum convocat; iubet eōs bellum in Trōiānōs parāre. frāter eius, Menelāus, adest; Achillēs, hērōum fortissimus, venit ā Thessaliā; adest Ulixēs ab Ithacā cum comitibus, et multī aliī. magnum
 5 exercitum parant et multās nāvēs. ad urbem Trōiam nāvigant et Trōiānōs oppugnant.

Mycēnārum of Mycenae
Graecōrum of the Greeks
bellum war; **eius** his
hērōum fortissimus the bravest of the heroes
Ulixēs = Odysseus; **exercitum** army



Map of Greece



The Lion Gate at Mycenae

sed Trōiānī urbem fortiter dēfendunt. decem annōs Graecī
urbem obsident sed eam capere nōn possunt. tandem
Agamemnōn et Achillēs in rixam cadunt. Achillēs irātus est; nōn
10 diūtius pugnat sed prope navēs manet ōtiōsus. Trōiānī iam
Graecōs vīcunt et pellunt ad nāvēs.

Agamemnōn amīcōs ad Achillem mittit quī eum iubent ad
pugnam redīre. illī 'ō Achillēs,' inquiunt, 'Trōiānī nōs vīcunt et
pellunt ad nāvēs. in magnō periculō sumus. tū dēbēs ad pugnam
15 redīre et comitēs dēfendere.' sed ille amīcōs nōn audit neque ab
irā dēsistit.

mox Trōiānī nāvēs oppugnant et incendunt. Patroclus, amīcus
cārus, ad Achillem accēdit et 'Trōiānī iam nāvēs incendunt,'
inquit. 'dēbēs ab irā dēsistere et amīcōs iuvāre. sī tū pugnāre nōn
20 vīs, dēbēs mē cum comitibus tuīs in pugnam mittere.' itaque
Achillēs invītus Patroclum in pugnam mittit. ille arma Achillis
induit et comitēs in pugnam dūcit.

Trōiānī, ubi arma Achillis vident, territī sunt et ad urbem
fugiunt. Patroclus in eōs currit et multōs occīdit. sed Hector,
25 fortissimus Trōiānōrum, resistit et Patroclum in pugnam vocat.
hastam iacit et Patroclum interficit.

Word-building

eō = I go; dūcō = I lead.

What do the following verbs mean:

in-eō, ad-eō, ab-eō, red-eō?

in-dūcō, ad-dūcō, ab-dūcō, re-dūcō?

decem annōs for ten years

obsident besiege

possunt can, are able to

rixam quarrel

nōn diūtius no longer; ōtiōsus idle

pellunt drive; quī who

inquiunt (they) say; nōs (acc.) us

vīcunt are conquering

periculō danger

dēsistit ceases

incendunt set fire to

sī if; nōn vīs are not willing

invītus unwilling(ly), reluctant(ly)

arma Achillis the arms of Achilles

induit puts on; territī terrified

fortissimus Trōiānōrum the bravest
of the Trojans

hastam spear; interficit kills